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ARRIVAL OF THE RANGATIRA AT ADELAIDE. WITH THE ENGLISH MAIL PER AVOCA.

(A portion of the following was issued in Second and Third Editions of the Herald, yesterday.)

[FROM OUR KING GEORGE'S SOUND SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.]

ADELAIDE, MONDAY, 10.30 a.m.

The branch mail steamer Rangatira, Captain Paddle, arrived off Glenelg at 8 a.m., with the Adelaide portion of the English mails. The downward passage to the Sound occupied 98 hours, and the return passage 98 hours.

The R.M.S. Geelong arrived at the Sound at 11.30 p.m. on October 16, and sailed for Galle at 2 p.m. on October 17.

The R.M.S. Avoca, Captain A. B. Farquhar, arrived at Albany at 1.30 a.m. on October 20, and would probably leave at noon the same day.

PASSENGERS.

FOR SYDNEY.—Rev. L. Rachio, Messrs. Randolph Kummin (query Kumner), E. Gortez, Hinchcliffe, Stearn, Frasier, Mr. and Mrs. Konof, Mr. and Mrs. M. Chearance, Miss Chearance, Master Chearance, Mr. Carpenter, purser; and Mrs. A. Farquhar.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Mr. T. W. Peak, Mr. Allan, Mr. W. P. Buckhurst, Mr. Haddington, Mr. G. Trousson, Mrs. Bruce child and infant, Mr. Barton, Mr. G. S. Walsh, Mr. J. Mitchell, Captain and Mrs. M. Michen, the Rev. Mr. Bowker and family.

FOR KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Salvidio.

The Avoca left Galle at 14.25 a.m. on October 14, experienced light S.W. winds and fine weather to 7th, thence to 17th strong S.E. trades with heavy head sea; on 19th, the wind changed to S.S.W., with S.W. swell, and fine weather from Cape Leuwin to the Sound.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1, 3.50 P.M.

The French forces attacked the entrenchments of the Sixth Prussian Corps on the 30th September, but were routed with great loss.

The French Government ordered all Frenchmen from 21 to 40 years of age to be organized by the Prefects into a mobilised National Guard—the Minister of War drawing his troops therefrom.

The Russian official journal denies the rumours of a military movement.

The Parisian soldiers in the defences of Paris are clamouring for a sortie on a grand scale.

There is a break in the telegraph cable, 75 miles from Suex.

The Crown Prince was present at the battle on the 30th. The Prussian loss was great.

Several hundred French prisoners were captured.

German despatches assert that fighting in the streets of Paris took place on the 24th and 25th September.

LONDON, September 26.

The Italian troops occupied Rome after a slight resistance.

The Pope is at the Vatican.

Paris is completely invested.

Toul has capitulated, but Strasbourg and Metz still hold out.

Peace negotiations between Jules Favre and Bismarck, involving the cession of Alsace and Lorraine are broken off, and a fresh levy for the army, en masse, is ordered.

The British Association meetings were held at Liverpool; the Colonial question was discussed, and a resolution was passed for maintaining and improving good relations.

The movement for Australian federation is warmly supported by the English Press.

Shipments this year to Melbourne have declined 30 per cent.; Sydney, 23 per cent.; Adelaide, 50 per cent.; Tasmania, 30 per cent.

Australian debentures firm: Victorian, 113; Sydney, 101; Consols, 89; Bank rate, 3.

ARRIVALS.—Ann Banfield, Loch Eric.

DEPARTURES FOR MELBOURNE.—British Monarch, Niagara, Newcastle, Sussex, Lincolnshire, Loch Tay, Yorkshire.

FOR SYDNEY.—Ellen Sturt, Abergeine, Carlisle Castle.

FOR ADELAIDE.—St. Vincent, Orient.

Sir John Young is raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Lisgar.

Sir Henry Young is dead.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30th.

The St. Leger Stakes were won by Heslop's Hawthorn; Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft and Wheeler being second and third.

OBITUARY.—General Henry Cooper, Colonel Cameron, of the Highlanders.

The Oriental Bank dividend is 13 per cent.

Mr. Morton has accepted the post of American Minister to London.

On the 13th, eighteen of the survivors of the warship Captain arrived at Portsmouth, report-

ing that the vessel capsized and sunk in three minutes.

On the 11th September, Victor Emmanuel ordered his troops to enter the Roman provinces; the Pope protested, but offered no resistance. On the 16th, General Cadorna requested General Cavigli's permission to enter Rome; the latter refused; the Italian troops were enthusiastically received at Civita Vecchia; the siege of Rome commenced on the 19th, and on the 20th the troops entered, after some resistance from the Papal troops. The Pope was sent to Civita Vecchia.

The plebiscite for the Roman States is fixed for the 2nd of October; the Royal troops are preparing for a long stay at Rome.

The King has written to the Pope, stating his reason for the entry into Rome was to prevent bloodshed and preserve order.

The negotiations of the neutral powers resulted in an armistice to be continued till the middle of September, which is exciting hopes in Paris.

Prussia refused interference, considering that the new French Government prevented any guarantee of a durable or any peace.

M. Thiers undertook a mission to London on the 13th, and saw Earl Granville and M. Bismarck, but his mission was fruitless. He afterwards proceeded to St. Petersburg, and was received on the 19th by Prince Gortchakoff, but not by the Czar or Czarowitch.

Jules Favre issued a circular on the 18th, declaring the watchwords of the last French election, "Peace and Liberty," and that the majority of the Corps Legislatif do not represent the country in plunging into war. He proceeded to the Meuse and had an interview with Bismarck on the 18th. Prussia demands a complete indemnification of the cost of the war, the demolishing of the fortifications at Metz and Strasbourg, and the surrender of a portion of the fleet. Bismarck also demanded the cession of Alsace and Lorraine as a material guarantee against further French attacks on Germany. He says he is not desirous to interfere further with France, and is indifferent as to the mode of government. The negotiations fell through.

On the 13th September the Prussians established postal arrangements in the conquered province of Alsace.

The German Gazette declares the province to be German in ideas and language.

The Orleans Princes quitted Paris on 12th of September by request of the Provisional Government.

The Empress Eugenie is staying at Hastings.

The Emperor is said to be preparing an address to the French people; the French Government was transferred to Tours.

Creveuil, Minister of Justice, is empowered to represent the Government there.

The United States, Spain, Switzerland, and Belgium have formally recognised the French Republic.

England awaits the vote of the people.

The elections for the Constituent Assembly which were fixed for the 2nd October, are postponed.

M. Bismarck inquired of Earl Granville, on the 17th, the nature of English neutrality, since arms were being furnished to the French. Lord Granville replied that England acted strictly in accordance with international law and with the conduct of Prussia during the Crimean war.

The blockade of the North Sea has ceased, and the French fleet left the Baltic.

Russian reinforcements have been sent to Poland and the border of Galicia.

The King of Prussia has conferred the military order of St. George upon the Crown Prince and the Prince of Saxony.

General Steinmetz has been relieved of his command, and appointed Governor-General of Posen.

Laqueronier was arrested at Marseilles.

On the 21st, after the capitulation of Leon, the citadel was blown up, killing Germans and French, and wounding Prince William of Mecklenburg; it was supposed to be an act of treachery, but an investigation showed it to be the work of an artilleryman, who fired the mine without orders.

The garrison of Toul, after repulsing Muguers, was assaulted, and surrendered on the 22nd on the same terms as Sedan.

A letter from General Wimpfen throws the blame of the capitulation of Sedan on the Emperor.

The bombardment of Metz commenced on the 16th. The Commandant refuses to surrender.

All the great French towns are making preparations for defence.

After a breach made in the fortifications, which are in ruins, Strasbourg surrendered on the 27th September.

The siege guns are going to Paris.

The Germans threaten the invasion of Normandy.

General Talkenstein was advancing on the 30th on Lyons.

Preparations are making for the siege of Metz.

A sortie from Metz was slightly successful. 17,000 soldiers and 450 officers were taken at Strasbourg.

Republican disturbances occurred at Lyons. General Cluzet was arrested.

The armament of all France is continued on a vast scale.

The Government at Tours is preparing to move to Bordeaux.

The Duc d'Aumale has accepted the candidature of Charles for the constituent Assembly at Paris.

The Prussians advanced by three routes, from the north-east, south, and east, and entered Meaux and Melun on the 12th; the vanguard skirmished in the neighbourhood of the city on the 16th.

Postal communication with London is stopped.

The French have burnt the woods outside Paris.

Most energetic preparations are being made for the siege.

The American, Belgian, and Swiss Ministers remain in Paris.

The railway and telegraph lines have been cut by the Prussians, and all communication with the city is stopped.

The Crown Prince has his headquarters at Versailles; and it is supposed an attack will be made on the south from Charenton and Clamart.

The army of Paris fought in the environs with Prussians, and repulsed the latter, the first day, but on the 20th, at Yeu, three divisions of the French were driven back with a loss of 2000.

The investment of Paris is completed.

The Paris Government have decided to construct a complete system of barricades.

Great exasperation prevails in Germany at attempts by the neutral powers to interfere.

A bitter feeling exists especially towards England for her partial neutrality.

The German Press insist on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, as a guarantee for the future peace.

The English journals show that this policy is unduly humiliating, as France is pleading for generous treatment.

The English people are doing everything to mitigate the sufferings of the sick and wounded of both armies by collecting subscriptions; lint, clothes, surgical instruments, and medicines, which are sent to France and Germany with surgeons, and trained nurses for the battle-fields; central agencies are established at Paris, Luxembourg, and on the Rhine; English Members of Parliament assumed the red cross, and follow the armies, and numbers of ladies also. Over £100,000 have been subscribed.

Mr. Robert Applegarth has been sent by the Trades Union to ascertain the effects of the war in the homes of the working men.

On August 14 a desperate attempt was made in a suburb of Paris to commence a revolution; the ringleaders were captured and executed.

It is said the Emperor was grossly deceived regarding his war establishments, as the money was squandered, and also respecting South German feeling to the Prussians.

No naval exploits are reported, except a gallant skirmish by Prussian gunboats.

Prince Napoleon prepared for the worst by removing his treasures from the Palace Royal to Switzerland.

There are symptoms of social disorganisation in France. Attacks are made on the upper classes and clergy in the country districts, as sympathisers with Prussia.

A crusade against Protestants as traitors is proclaimed.

The Maires of Nancy and Eprenay are dismissed for counselling "unarmed citizens and non-resistance."

Lieutenant North, a Prussian spy, was executed in Paris on the 27th September.

A public reception of war trophies took place in Berlin on the 28th.

The Irish Nationalists are bowed down by the French disasters, and are raising aid for the wounded French.

The Prussian Ministers have sent eleven sons to the war.

Prince Salin, a friend of Maximilian, was killed before Metz.

The English public are greatly excited on the question of military resources; two-thirds of the Snider rifles are reported as in Canada.

The Times and Spectator demanded the appointment of a great organiser, such as Lord Lawrence or Lord Napier, to the Ministry of War. There are abundance of men, including Militia and Volunteers, who only want officers and organisation.

Lord Elcho wishes the Volunteer service to be made compulsory and nearly universal.

Recruiting is proceeding rapidly.

The Spithead forts and harbour defences are being hurried on.

A new iron ship has been laid down in the dockyard.

The authorities are busy with experiments on mitrailleurs and torpedos.

Dr. Russell says the French generals neglected ordinary precautions in M'Mahon's army, although the enemy were close.

A Berlin paper states that Napoleon fought to the death at the battle of Sedan.

Colonel Pemberton, the Times' correspondent, was shot at the side of the Prince of Saxony, in that battle.

The Princess Mathilde was conducted to the frontier, and released.

Commercial exports show further decline, owing to stagnation in trade.

A second Provisional Committee is forming in Paris, of which Rochefort is appointed president.

The National Guard have manned the ramparts around Paris.

Jules Favre declared that the population of Paris would rather bury themselves in its ruins than accept the humiliating terms offered by Count Bismarck—namely, an armistice and the surrender of the Parisian forts. The war will be prosecuted to the bitter end.

The Prussians report fighting in the streets of Paris, and the destruction of the Gardes Mobiles.

A balloon from Paris descended at Evereux.

It is contradicted that there is any want of concord among the Parisians. They are resolute and capable of holding out all the winter.

The victory of the Prussians on the 20th was owing to a panic among one wing of the Zouaves, the rest fell back without order.

On the 23rd the French announced the capture of the Heights of Villegeuil and other small victories by their troops.

A Paris courier arrived in London on the 30th September, and reported that great enthusiasm prevailed in the French capital; the Mobiles are behaving admirably.

The Prussians are strongly posted from Versailles to Vincennes, and have occupied Pithiviers and Orleans.

Arming in the Southern departments is actively proceeding; General Lamotte commands a numerous army on the Loire.

Mr. Bruce, in a speech at Glasgow, stated that England's duty sometimes was to offer assistance to terminate the war; peace could be secured by moderate terms, and not by sowing the seeds of future discord; that the efficiency of the British Volunteers is untrustworthy, and the defences must be placed on a more permanent footing; every other war expedient must be exhausted before the abolition of the Volunteer force.

Mr. Gladstone refuted an accusation as to his lukewarmness respecting mediation.

Bismarck made a supreme effort to escape on the 31st August with the Imperial Guard and 80,000 men, but after twenty-four hours' desperate fighting was driven back; famine threatens him.

The agitation in Paris was immense on the news of the Emperor's surrender. Trochu was called on to assume the Dictatorship. The troops and people are rejoicing over the fall of Imperialism.

The Imperial partisans fled. Imperial emblems were everywhere destroyed. All France silently acquiesced, and no blood was shed. Victor Hugo and the Republicans were welcomed at Rome.

The Princess Mathilde was arrested.

The Empress Eugenie escaped with the aid of Lesseps, and one lady, to Belgium.

The regalia of the French Crown was deposited in the Bank of France.

Lord Lyons had a long interview with Favre on the 8th; the latter said that Prussia contemplates European conquest; fortresses were doing better services than the French army.

Vitzey capitulated on the 25th of August.

A siege train arrived at Metz; there are 25,000 wounded inside; horses are being eaten.

Vast numbers of sheep and oxen are being taken to Paris; the bakers laid in three months' stock of flour; agents bought Irish bacon and Australian preserved meats; and foreigners, thieves, and harlots expelled, and earthworks thrown up. Trochu's energy is unrelenting.

The National Guard, Marine, Customs officials, and firemen, are enrolled for the defence of the capital.

The Parisians are sending their wives and children away; the normal population is greatly reduced.

Mails from Australia via Brindisi are interrupted.

NEWS VIA BRINDISI.

The Constituent Assembly of France is to consist of 750 members.

80,000 Gardes Mobiles, and 100,000 troops have arrived in Paris.

Twenty-six German Catholic professors of law, medicine, and philology, have subscribed the declaration of the theological professors against the Oeumenical Council.

Captain Burgoyne was on board the turret ship Captain, when she foundered, as also Captain Coles, and the sons of Lord Northbrook and Mr. Childers.

OBITUARY.

Baron Somerville, Lord Middleton, Mr. Thomas Rathbone, Messrs. Clement, Brascoe, M.P.'s; Rev. J. Madge, Unitarian; Dr. Raik, Scotch Church; Mr. William F. Delare; Leonard, acrobat; Mr. Bowley, manager of the Crystal Palace; Mr. Selfe, Lady Fleming, Dr. Adamson, Baron Charles Angel, Captain Decameron.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The battles around Metz on the 15th and 18th August were planned by General Moltke, who stopped the retreat of the French, and were perfectly successful. The carnage was fearful, and the bravery displayed on both sides unsurpassed. The French stood and were killed, while the Prussians advanced and perished in great numbers. The losses are over 100,000 men. The whole country is covered with dead and wounded.

The Parisians were deluded by the Government as to the result.

The march of the Crown Prince was uninterrupted from Woerth to Chalons, but there M'Mahon's strategic movement northward prevented his march on Paris.

General M'Mahon, contrary to the Emperor's order, determined to extricate Marshal Bazaine from Metz, but his attempt was impracticable in the face of the vigilant and outnumbering Prussians. The sole result was the reprieve of Paris for ten days more.

M'Mahon's plans were known to Moltke, and immediate steps were taken, as the French lost much time in their northward march. The Crown Prince followed M'Mahon, while the Saxon Prince, with his own and part of Prince Charles's army, advanced also.

On the 29th August, 100,000 men under M'Mahon were encamped between Moruyon and Carignan with a rearward of fully 20,000 men, and between Beaumont and Stenno, on the 30th, the latter were surprised and routed, and 7000 prisoners, 20 guns, and camp equipage lost. The same day the Saxon Prince attacked the main army, the Emperor narrowly escaping; on the 31st August fighting was renewed, the French heroically resisting. The first fatal battle commenced at 6 in the morning and raged till nightfall. M'Mahon was wounded early, and gradually the French in the valley surrendered to a circle of fire from the hills on the south; the Germans had 600 guns pounding, and the battle became a mere butchery. The French withdrew to Sedan, as into a hole, with awful slaughter. The position was hopeless. Napoleon sent his sword to the Prussian King, and next morning drove in a carriage to Bismarck, Moltke, and Winifred, and arranged to capitulate. The King of Prussia met the Emperor alone, and both were much affected.

Napoleon started on the 3rd for Palace Wilhelmshaus Castle.

General de Failly was killed, and M'Mahon has since died of his wounds.

The Queen's retreat to Balmoral provokes indignant remarks.

The late Mr. John Abbott Malifer, possessed of estates in Australia and New Zealand, has left £600,000 to various charities.

Earl Aberdeen was drowned while on a voyage to America and Melbourne.

Miss Glynn left on the 27th August for New York on a tour, embracing Australia.

George Dyer, who was committed for trial, now denies all knowledge of the crime.

Philip James Dent Wingard, who robbed Mr. Counsel of £800 on the home voyage from Melbourne, has been found guilty.

The Admiralty have resolved to build two vessels like the Cerberus.

The Spectator of August 27th has an admirable article on Australian federation.

The Australian June mails were a fortnight late; the July mail, via Marseilles, was punctual.

The Marquis of Hastings' debts are paid.

The O'Donoghue is passing through the Bankruptcy Court.

Jefferson Davis has arrived in England.

Continental distrust and watchfulness are prevailing in Europe.

Gelguem has extended his troops on the frontier of Italy. He arrested Massini, and is closely watching Garibaldi at Caprera.

Victor Emmanuel was offered bribes by both France and Prussia, but he maintains strict neutrality.

The Pope is anxious and fearful.

A new Ministry has been formed at Lisbon. Saldanha is to be sent to London.

The attempt to establish a revolutionary Government in Roumania failed. The leaders were arrested.

The Austrian Diet is convoked in consequence of the war.

A Commission is appointed to prepare a basis for a union between the Greeks and Germans.

The Russian Government is said to be opposed to the dismemberment of France.

Turkey has only armed half of the reserve troops called out.

The Swiss troops have been sent home again. A deputation from Nice, seeking deliverance from France, had an interview with the Foreign Minister.

AMERICA.

Monster picnics of German citizens have taken place to celebrate the victories over the French.

The Pennsylvania coal strike of four months has terminated by a compromise.

A calamitous fire occurred in Chicago. Extensive fires are raging in the woods round Ottawa, and lives and much property have been destroyed.

The Red River Expedition reached Fort Garry. Kiel decamped.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 8.

The miniature steamer City of Rajah arrived out.

Gold closed at 114.

Petroleum: Standard white, 26 cents.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

GALLE, OCTOBER 4.

Captain Gilmore waits till next mail; it is not thought probable England will be embroiled in the Franco-Prussian war.

India, Ceylon, and the East for the relief of the wounded on both sides, and the widows and orphans.

Two passenger steamers arrived at Colombo and Galle from Liverpool and London, via the Suez Canal, in twenty-seven and thirty-one days, after comfortable passages, at half the usual rates.

It is rumoured that the discontinuance will be only temporary of the French mail steamers.

The schooner David and Jessie, of Melbourne, stranded in Colombo harbour, when nearly loaded.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the Isabella, loaded with bone-dust.

Steamers and staff, with Singapore cable, passed through the Red Sea without interruption. Cable to India temporarily interrupted. The panic at Allahabad subsided on reinforcements of European troops arriving. The natives manifest great interest in the European war. Trade suffers depression.

Bombay is anticipating heavy losses on the large shipments of cotton home. There is a great falling off in shipments of metals to Bombay.

Steamers are to run up the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean via Suez.

A leading native merchant of Bombay was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for passing a false bill of lading.

The captain of the Teressa was acquitted.

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

For copper the demand is small. Coals are in most active request, as stocks are small.—British 49 per ton.

The ship Coldra is reported to return with Sydney coal. 20,000 tons of shipping are unfixed.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 24.

Over 30,000 tons shipping are unfixed. Exchange, 1s. 10 d. 6, 6 months, for bank bills; Australian sovereigns, 10s. 8, 6 rupees each.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

There is no settlement of the massacre at Tien Tsin.

The Chinese are preparing for war—buying arms and massing troops; the Mandarins are favourable to it. Foreigners are in danger, and one was killed.

The King is reported to have escaped assassination.

Foreigners are leaving the northern ports.

The French Ministers' terms were not accepted.

The Japanese declared that the law of the Koreans forbade a fight between a Prussian and French man-of-war in Japanese waters.

Two German vessels with a general cargo and coals, were captured by a French gunboat off Singapore.

HONGKONG, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

Exchange: Six months, 45; Australian coals, 6.50 to 7 dollars. Three arrivals from Sydney and Newcastle of 1664 tons of coal—765 tons were sold.

Sailed: Onward, for the colonies. Loading, two for the colonies. Australian sovereigns, 46 dollars.

FOOCHOW, SEPTEMBER 10.

Sailed—Australia, loaded; one now loaded, and two ships expected to load. Freight to London, £2. The total exports to the colonies show a decrease to date this season of 3,400,000 lbs. tea.

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 8.

Australian coals are in demand. Sydney sold at 6.60 dollars; ex ship Newcastle, 6½ dollars; ex Godova, upward tendency.

Arrivals from Sydney—2 with 2169 tons, of which 949 tons were to order. Exchange: 6 months bank bills, 5s. 11d. Freight to London by ship 30.

SINGAPORE, SEPTEMBER 23.

Exchange—Australian private bills, 60 days, 4s. 6d. per dollar; Australian sovereigns, 4.60 dollars; coals, from 6 to 6.60 dollars, ex ship. Stocks of sandalwood are accumulating.

Australian copper, 21 to 21.25; Australian flour, 6.50 to 7, no stock.

BATAVIA, SEPTEMBER 16.

Trade dull in consequence of the war; coals are much asked for, Australian 12.50 to 14, firm; flour commands fair rates for small parcels, good quality; exchange, 6 months, on London 12.10 dollars; Australian sovereigns, 12.45 dollars.

ARRIVALS FROM AUSTRALIA, IN AUGUST: 4; Departures, 3.

MANILA, SEPTEMBER 10.

COALS—Australian, 67 dollars, exchange on London 1s.

COMMERCIAL.

It is reported that the colonies have reduced the value of wool by five per cent. owing to the uncertainty of the French and Prussian war. The decline is very opportune to restore the elasticity of the colonial market.

The aggregate value of shipments for the month is £653,800 against £746,400. The details are:—To Victoria, £276,000; decrease, £61,400; To Sydney, £155,000; decrease, £74,000; To Adelaide, £65,500; decrease, £16,000. To Queensland, increase, £17,000. To Swan River, increase, £12,300. To Tasmania, increase, £28,300; and New Zealand, £12,600.

Exports to Sydney: Bar and rod iron, 225 tons; hoop, 55 tons; plate, 79 tons; pig, nil;

sheet, 3 tons; galvanized, 42 tons; wire and wire rope, 68 tons; oil, linseed, 315 gallons; rope, 535 gallons; olive, nil; woolpacks, £306; coconuts, £1603; gunpowder, 468 cwt.; tobacco, 6654 lbs.; brandy, 141,700 gallons; rum, 15,051 gallons; red wine, 12,279 gallons; white wine, 7238 gallons; beer, bulk, 368 barrels; glass, 661 barrels; white salt, 1139 tons; candles, 1145 cwt.; currants, 2285 cwt.; cheese, 448 cwt.; bacon and hams, 479 cwt.; malt, nil; hops, 1 cwt.; fish, salt, £897.

Exports to Melbourne: Bar and rod iron, 284 tons; hoop, 152 tons; plate, 282 tons; pig, 555 tons; sheet, 49 tons; galvanized, 347 tons; wire rope, 246 tons; linseed oil, 6851 gallons; rape, 1760 gallons; olive, 1136 gallons; woolpacks, £620; coconuts, £4438; gunpowder, 755 cwt.; tobacco, 118,202 lbs.; brandy, 23,020 gallons; rum, 6817 gallons; wine (red), 5446 gallons; (white), 9500 gallons; beer, in bulk, 36 barrels—in glass, 1745 barrels; salt, white, 883 tons; candles, 1886 cwt.; currants, 710 cwt.; cheese, 307 cwt.; bacon and hams, 298 cwt.; malt, 2625 quarters; hops, 468 cwt.; fish, salt, £1410.

Since the end of statistical month there are four clearances for Sydney, five for Melbourne, two for Adelaide, and four for New Zealand ports.

WOOL MARKET.

The effects of the war have modified opinions as to the future course of prices, rather than the present demand. There is a slight inquiry for parcels by private contract at July closing rates, but the quantity changing hands is inconsiderable; merchants disinclined to sell except at an advance, which buyers are unwilling to pay. The German demand for yarns has almost entirely ceased. The wool trade in Scotland and England is very dull, waiting for peace; until then, transactions will only entail hazard. The arrivals for next sales are:—Sydney and Queensland, 55,077 bales; Port Phillip, 11,255; Adelaide, 4567; Tasmania, 1467; Swan River, 433; New Zealand, 29,127; Cape, 20,920. Further receipts, probably 2600 bales, besides the reserve from previous sales amounting to 60,000 bales. It is estimated that the quantity for November sales will be 188,846 bales.

MONEY MARKET.

Money is abundant. Slight demand. The minimum bank rate of discount is 3½; Consols, 92½.

After the remarkable recovery of the stock market, a period of dullness and suspense has set in. French rentes close at 54 francs; they have touched 52.

Australian securities dull, but prices still supported. Victorian 6 per cent., January-July, 113; ditto April-October, 113½. New South Wales 5 per cent., 1888 to 1895, January-July, 101. New Zealand, 1891-98, ditto dates, 1891, March-September, 109. Queensland 6 per cent., January-July, 108; ditto 1891, 108. South Australia Government securities, short-dated, 108; ditto long date, 110; Hobson's Bay Railway, 55; ditto bonds, 6 per cent., 104; Tasmanian, 107.

Millions of Australian gold amongst the banks; their resources are strong.

The French war loan was fully subscribed to the extent of thirty millions; but only two-thirds of the Prussian loan was raised. The Bavarian loan was also successful.

Gilbert, Kerr, and Co., wool merchants, have failed.

Messrs. Guild, Chapman, and Co.'s estate is to be wound up in the Bankruptcy Court. Mr. White is appointed receiver.

Messrs. Cheesborough and Son, wool-staplers, Bradford, have failed; also, Knith, Ripley, and Co., colonial brokers, Mincing-lane.

The reserve of notes in the Bank of England is £29,131,400; bullion, 22½ millions.

The rate of discount is reduced to 2½. £280,000 were paid into the Bank to-day.

PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—Little doing, common kinds quite neglected, only 300 of 1356 bales sold on August 24.

TALLOW.—Of 3151 casks offered at two sales, 2259 were sold—sheep at 42s. 6d. to 43s.; beef, fine, 42s. to 42s. 6d., but mixed melting beef fully 9d. per cwt. lower.

LEATHER.—In fair demand; large business done in Australia. 9234 sides offered on the 18th of August met good demand at full rates; best brought 10d.; seconds, 9d. to 10½d.

HIDES.—The demand is not so active, and prices have declined fully ¼d. to ½d. on both heavy and light weights.

COPPER.—No fresh vitality in the market, which closes quiet. Sellers are complaining of want of orders. Australian is quoted at £74.

COGNACUS OIL.—260 casks, Sydney, offered on August 8, sold at 38s. per cwt.

MIMOSA BARK.—The market continues very dull.

WOLVES.—No sales; quotations remain same as last.

SHEEP OIL, £86 per ton; South Sea, £88 10s.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FROM MELBOURNE.—Lech Earn.

FROM SYDNEY.—Callor On and Dhuleep Singh.

FROM ADELAIDE.—A. L. Banfield and Maria.

SAILED.

FOR SYDNEY.—Annie Roydon, E. Cronan, Glen Lyon, G. Guntanomo.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Kent, Southern Cross, Thomas Stephens, Newcastle, British Monarch, Aberdeen, Maggie Johnson, Lady Jocelyn, Lucibelle, Hilda, and Carina.

FOR ADELAIDE.—Yatala, St. Vincent, Gustav Launceston.

FOR LAUNCESTON, 2.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

OCTOBER 2.

The railway route to Paris from the South was closed on the 17th September, when the Prussians crossed the Seine.

The Havre railway was cut on the 18th September, and Paris was completely invested on the 20th.

The Crown Prince established his headquarters at Versailles, and troops were posted from thence to Vincennes.

Eighty thousand French troops occupy the woods around Paris, which will be destroyed by fire, should the necessity arise.

The seat of Government in France is to be removed to Bordeaux.

The invasion of Normandy was threatened but not carried out.

Jules Favre opened negotiations with Count Bismarck, who demanded that France should be reduced to a second-rate power by surrendering Alsace, Lorraine, Metz, and Strasbourg.

This was declined as exorbitant, and on the 22nd of September the French declared their determination to fight it out, and consequently there was no relaxation on either side; and as during these negotiations the Prussians were closing round Paris, the French destroyed the railway bridges, burned the woods, and otherwise devastated the country, making it open, to prevent surprise. Meanwhile, on the Loire and the south of France, new armies are being raised, and General Lanotte is reported at the head of a force both numerous and undismayed.

The chief towns throughout France are preparing for defence, and seem determined to fight till they are exterminated or victorious.

At the blowing-up of the citadel of Laon there were more French than Germans killed by 6 to 1. The suspicion of treachery is therefore removed.

The garrison of Toul, after bravely fighting, surrendered on the 1st October.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOTICES OF QUESTIONS AND MOTIONS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Hoskins to ask the Secretary for Lands—How many reserves for the use of the public are there in the District of Liverpool Plains, and Jerry's Plains? In the latter case, how many are there? The Government, any sum of money as yet for the use of any village reserve on the road between the latter two places? Is the Government prepared to consider the purchase of the reserve land from the latter two places? Is the Government prepared to consider the purchase of the reserve land from the latter two places?

Mr. Cullen to ask the Secretary for Public Works—The estimated amount of the cost of the Great Western line of railway from the end of No. 8 section to Katoomba? The estimated amount of the cost of the Great Western line of railway from the end of No. 8 section to Katoomba? The estimated amount of the cost of the Great Western line of railway from the end of No. 8 section to Katoomba?

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National Library of Australia

To Bakos, Grocers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will be sold by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell street, **THIS DAY, 25th October, immediately after the day's sale at 11 o'clock.**
45 bags flour.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, 27th October, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.
Ex Sarah Grice.

42 PACKAGES VERY SUPERIOR ENGLISH FURNITURE.
Taken from the celebrated house of W. A. and S. SMEE, London.
To Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, Gentlemen Furnishing and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. T. and J. Skinner to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on **THURSDAY, 27th October, at 11 o'clock.**
Ex Sarah Grice.
42 packages first-class English Furniture.
Terms at sale.

Particulars will duly appear.

For Imperative Sale.

To close consignments.
Under instructions just received by the Mail.

Large and Valuable Parcels of
WINES and SPIRITS,
including
Fine Old Brandy, in bulk and case
Port and Sherry Wines
Cognac and Champagne, pints and quarts
Rum, Whisky, &c.

DAY OF SALE, FRIDAY, 28th October.

Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, Country Butlers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, a
Valuable parcels of wines and spirits, in bulk and case to close consignments.
Terms at sale.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SURPLUS AND UN-NECESSARY STORES AT THE VICTORIA BARRACKS.

Preliminary Notice.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Victoria Barracks, South Head Road, on an early day, to be named in a future advertisement, the
Goods of the General Officer in charge of the Imperial Government stores,
A quantity of surplus and unserviceable stores of various kinds, comprising
Ironmongery, crockery, bedsteads; blankets; sheet iron and cotton rugs, tables, tubs, weighing machines, with a great variety of other articles.
Terms cash.

TOWN OF ORANGE.

For Positive Sale,
By order of the Mortgagee.

All that Allotment of Land, containing
ONE ACRE,
situated on the north-east corner of **CLONMANN-STREET** at its intersection by Lord's place, together with the substantial premises erected thereon, now occupied by Mr. John Feleley.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on **FRIDAY, 26th November next, at 11 o'clock.**
The above valuable block of business premises, full particulars of which will be shortly published.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary Notice.

VILLAGE OF RYDE.

THREE FAVOURABLY SITUATED ORANGERY ORCHARDS, and HOMESTRAPS, at the junction of the river of the Parramatta Road, about half a mile from the Village of Ryde, and one mile from the

KISSING POINT FERRY, PARRAMATTA RIVER.
known as the properties of the late Mr. DRINK WATER.

LOT A.—A right Cottage and 42 acres, including Oranges, Orchard, and Vineyard.
LOT B.—Bradley Cottage and about 20 acres, including 6 acres of Orangery, and a number of cleared paddocks, &c.
LOT C.—Pine Cottage and 20 acres of Land, about half of which is in cultivation, including Orangery and Orchard.

These properties occupy fine elevated sites in the beautiful locality, commanding most extensive panoramic views of the river and surrounding beautiful scenery. The orangeries and orchards are in healthy bearing order.

Full particulars in a future advertisement: in the meantime the lots can be inspected by intending purchasers.

TITLE unquestionable. Particulars can be obtained on application to **JOHN DAWSON, Solicitor, Pitt-street.**

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on **FRIDAY, 11th November, at 11 o'clock.**
Mr. Drinkwater's well-known Ryde properties, plans of which can be seen at the Rooms.
Terms liberal, at sale.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.

FIRST-CLASS FATTENING STATIONS IN THE CELEBRATED MOLE COUNTRY, MACQUARIE RIVER.

The well-known
"WAMMERAWA" RUNS,
with 900 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less;
and the
"SOUTH WAMMERAWA" STATION,
WITHOUT STOCK.

BREWSTER and TREBECK have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, "Exchange" George-street, on **WEDNESDAY, the 7th of December, at 11 o'clock.**
The following valuable first-class fattening stations in the Mole country, viz:—
LOT 1.—THE WAMMERAWA RUNS, consisting of FOUR LARGE BLOCKS, with 900 CATTLE, more or less.
LOT 2.—THE SOUTH WAMMERAWA STATION adjoining the above, WITHOUT STOCK.

Messrs. BREWSTER and TREBECK can very confidently recommend the above properties as undoubted TWO OF THE FINEST STATIONS SUBMITTED FOR PUBLIC COMPETITION for a long time.

For full particulars see each Saturday's HERALD.

WARRE STATION.

EASTLEAGH RIVER, DISTRICT OF BLOOMINGDALE.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 48, George-street, Sydney, on **TUESDAY, the 23rd November, at 11 o'clock.**
The station known by the name of Warre, on the Eastleagh River, district of Bligh.

Together with 1000 head of cattle, more or less, consisting of a very superior form of 45 acres of mares and females, and principally of fattening age. To be auctioned and delivered.

Warre is the prime of the early seasonings, and cannot be surpassed for its fattening qualities.
Terms at sale.

Important and Unreserved Sale.
At Campbelltown, on November 1st.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Mr. James Simpson to sell by auction, at Gregory's Inn, Campbelltown, on **TUESDAY, November 1st, at 11 o'clock.**

3 valuable farms of first-class land, situated, 1 farm of about 60 acres, about a mile from Campbelltown, at the Appin Road, partly cleared, well watered and timbered.
Also, a farm of 30 acres adjoining the above, with a stone built cottage thereon, cleared and under cultivation.
Also, a very superior form of 45 acres about 2 miles from Campbelltown, near the Appin Road, cleared, well watered, and partly under cultivation, with dwelling house and other improvements.

These farms are so well known that any thing said in their favour would be quite superfluous.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the land and view the improvements previous to the day of sale. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, Campbelltown.

